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YOUNG BLOOD

Of the Republican Party in Session at Milwaukee.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Meets Amid the Greatest Enthusiasm for the Cause.

PRESIDENT McALPIN'S SPEECH

In which He Delivers Some Telling Words for Protection and Sound Money—Telegrams Sent to McKinley and Hobart. Cheers for the Two Leading Candidates for the Presidency of the League—College Boys Are in Evidence—New York Delegation Booming McAlpin for Re-Election.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—The delegates to the Republican National League convention were slow in assembling at the Exposition hall and it was nearly noon before the president called the convention to order. The delegates began to arrive in as early as 10 a. m., and from that time on the crowd slowly augmented, much to the impatience of spectators who were on hand for the opening, which was scheduled for 10 o'clock. The first distinguished personage to arrive was J. E. Byrnes, who was sergeant-at-arms of the St. Louis convention, who came in and took a seat with the Minnesota delegation. The New York delegation came in carrying at their head the banner awarded to the Buffalo club for the largest attendance at the Cleveland meeting and singing a campaign song. The orchestra saluted them with a medley of airs. The handsome banner and the stars and stripes also carried by the delegation were taken up on the stand and arranged on the side of McKinley and Hobart pictures, amid the applause of the New Yorkers, who were the first to awaken enthusiasm in the gathering. The band played "Old Kentucky Home" and "My Maryland," but "Dixie" brought forth the first yell. Secretary Dowling came in at 11 o'clock and was greeted with cheers, when he appeared upon the stage. The New Yorkers kept up the excitement by shouting for McAlpin. The Gordon people called their bluff and shouted "What's the matter with Gordon?" "He's all right." The Wisconsin boys gave the university yell and then somebody wanted to know what was the matter with Milwaukee and the crowd yelled: "She's all right."

The Amphion quartette of Company A, boys in blue, of Rochester, N. Y., sang a campaign song which was loudly applauded. They responded to an encore taking the platform. Their second song made even a greater hit than the first. Secretary Dowling swung the two beautiful banners bearing the pictures of McKinley and Hobart on the front of the speaker's platform, and a great shout went up from the audience, which by that time numbered several hundred.

At 11:10, General McAlpin took his seat on the platform and was given a great ovation. The New Yorkers stood up, waving their hats and shouting: "What's the matter with McAlpin; he's all right."

The Maryland delegation then came in, waving the gold stars, which harmonized nicely with the yellow decorations of the hall. As soon as the upsurge subsided President McAlpin said:

Down to Business.
"The convention will come to order. The delegates will be seated. Divine blessing will be asked by Rev. Dr. Hunsberger, of Milwaukee."

After the prayer, General McAlpin introduced Mayor Ransomeberger, who made a brief speech of welcome. When the mayor finished the crowd cheered him and gave a rousing cheer for the city of Milwaukee.

Samuel A. Harper, president of the Wisconsin State League of Republican Clubs, was then introduced and was greeted by the Wisconsin University yell from the Wisconsin delegation. He made a speech of welcome in behalf of the Wisconsin state league. Mr. Harper was frequently interrupted by applause. When he touched upon the money question and expressed the sound money views of the Wisconsin Republicans, somebody shouted "That's the stuff."

Mr. Harper was loudly applauded. At the close of his speech, President McAlpin presented Captain I. M. Bean, of Milwaukee, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the general committee. Additional speakers for tomorrow night were announced as follows:

T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota; Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; F. X. Schoemaker, of New Jersey; and Webster Davis, of Missouri.

Mr. J. Ellen Foster, of Washington, who is to make an address occupied a seat on the platform, while the addresses of welcome were being made.

Bert Morphy, the celebrated English baritone, who has created a furore wherever he has appeared, and who is now under the direction of the national committee, delivered a stirring campaign song, accompanied by the orchestra, and at the conclusion of each verse of the patriotic political song the audience went wild with enthusiasm. General McAlpin introduced D. D. Woodmansee, of Ohio, to respond to the address of welcome.

He was cheered and began his speech by thanking the conference for his reception. On behalf of the young Republicans of the United States, he thanked the Wisconsin people for their welcome.

The party, he said, was entering on a great campaign. The greatest since the boys went out in 1860 to save the country. Reputation and anarchy went hand in hand and W. J. Bryan represented these principles. It would be worse, he said, to open our factories to foreign labor than to open our minds to the silver of the world. Who was it that rejoiced in the nomination of William McKinley, he asked. It was the patriots of the land, the fathers and sons who felt that their homes needed protection and as certain as November comes, William McKinley would be elected President of the United States.

He told a story of war days and how the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" had caused two armies to lay down their arms and jump upon the ramparts to greet each other.

The American homes to-day are in danger and he closed by calling upon the delegates to go home and work to save the home. The speech made an impression and Mr. Woodmansee was cheered to the echo.

At this point in the proceedings following Mr. Woodmansee, of Ohio, President McAlpin arose and delivered his annual address, which was as follows:

publican party, and follows, naturally, in sequence of time, the gathering of the official representatives of that party which was held in St. Louis within the space of two months.

This is a party gathering met to insure party success, and yet we would be unworthy of our party fealty and unpatriotic indeed, if our deliberations should not be marked by an endeavor to look beyond the mere question of party success and to seek to accomplish those results which are best for the nation at large. Our party always has been and always will be most successful when its efforts are along lines which are supported to mark to national prosperity. Principles may be put in practice only through means of organization, and we can point with extreme satisfaction to our party's platform and candidates in the past as the best guarantee that its motives and conduct are synonymous with the public weal.

If I understand the present conditions aright and interpret correctly the action of the various conventions that followed the Republican convention referred to, we appeal to our fellow citizens, above and beyond our belief in our own party, along lines broader and higher than that, and ask that, as a matter of patriotism, there shall be a united front opposed to those who are trifling with the nation's credit, disturbing her business interests, or appealing to human prejudices as a means of arraying section against section, or class against class, in the hope of gaining political preferment.

Abuse is not argument, nor mere villification convincing. Campaigns we have had in which our people differed widely on governmental policy, and where feeling ran high, but never since the adoption of the constitution, with the single exception of the subject of the secession, has the integrity of the government been jeopardized. The student of our history would fall in his search to find any occasion where the functions of the government were sought to be used in direct opposition, not only to the precedents of its own success, but in the fact of economic laws which have been recognized for centuries among civilized people. For the first time since civil war divided this nation, and at a moment when memories of strife were becoming merged into a awakened brotherhood, a deliberate effort was made to array one section against another, to divide one country as by an arbitrary line, and to foment appeals to passion and prejudice to array in bitter strife the different social classes that combine to make our national life.

Cause of the Unrest.
There can be no honest difference of opinion as to the exact and responsible cause for the present public unrest and uncertainty. Sure it is that many elements combine to bring about the present condition of certain affairs. It is that the method and manner of conducting the government finances and managing its currency are for the time being uppermost in the public mind.

There is no distinction in morals between national and personal integrity. There cannot be found by any process of logic a personal virtue which justifies a national delinquency. Public honesty and private integrity are twin brothers. As the blood courses through the human body and by its various functions sustains life, so does an honest currency, passing through the channels of trade, sustain the prosperity of our citizens and establish the nation's integrity. We are contending, therefore, for our object for honesty in government, inviolability of contract rights, the assurance to every one, in return for his labor or in an exchange of commodities, of a full and honest dollar, as judged by our present standard which have brought us prosperity in the past and will insure it in the future.

A dollar can only be honest when it is full intrinsically value in itself or represents that value for which it may be exchanged. To declare a dollar of full value by statute, when it contains intrinsically but half such value, is as impotent to protect our citizens in measuring their labor and prosperity as it would be for the government to seek to protect the nation in time of war by resolving that we have an army and navy, and making no appropriation therefor.

Free Silver.

We are told by our political opponents recently assembled at Chicago that the government should coin the silver of the world into dollars actually worth fifty-three cents in merchandise value, and order them taken as if worth a full dollar. The government must therefore present from its own fund of credit forty-seven cents of value, or by statutory enactment rob its citizens of that amount of property which they have already accumulated. For myself I protest against the provisions of a platform which declares against the existence of trusts and at the same time seeks to compel the government to take the entire product of one field of industry at a specific price, measured by an absolute standard, and to declare it at a fictitious one. Such a course is opposed to the spirit of our institutions and contrary to the functions of government.

The nation's integrity rests not alone upon the surplus in its value, but in the reserve power of labor in its citizens and their capacity and opportunity for employment. To continually draw upon the one will as surely dissipate it as will false values and abnormal standards destroy the other. We can properly protest against any political machination which seeks, in accomplishing its purposes, to overthrow one of the important branches of the government and to prostitute the integrity of our highest court to the chicanery of political strife.

There has never been an instant of time in our country's history when, on the result of a single election, graver issues depended or greater dangers were imminent. The people will decide aright if we can cause them to considerately deliberate upon the problems before us. Our work will not be finished by the official closing of the convention. It will not be finished in whole or substantial part until we shall have re-established a national integrity and confidence that shall last as long as the constitution. The people are only deceived when they express themselves without serious deliberation. The campaign work of this league will be finished only when it shall have submitted in plain phrases to every voter, in language that he can understand, the following questions:

1. Do you believe in the financial integrity of our government?
2. Do you believe in public, as well as private honesty?
3. Do you think it more justifiable for the government to repudiate its obligations than for an individual to do so?
4. Do you believe it is more righteous to seek to obtain full value by means of a dishonest dollar, than it is to obtain property by false pretenses?
5. Do you believe in one standard of honesty for yourself and another for your neighbor?
6. Do you believe in the constitution of the United States, and that it should be maintained as the best means of preserving our representative form of government?
7. Or do you believe that society shall be governed by brute force and property destroyed as the result of unrestrained passion?
8. Do you have faith in the common honesty of the American people. I do not believe that they can be deceived into doing what is for their own personal disadvantage any more than they can

be led to turn their backs upon a line of policy which has made it possible for them to gather and preserve what they have.

Mr. Higgins, of Indiana, moved that the secretary of the convention send a message of greeting to Major McKinley at Canton extending hearty greetings and declaring that the members of Republican National League clubs will most heartily support the ticket and that this convention feels certain of his overwhelming election. The motion prevailed. An amendment was offered and adopted to send a message to Mr. Hobart also. Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, moved the appointment of the committee by delegations and his motion prevailed.

The roll call of states was dispensed with and then Secretary Dowling read a number of dispatches from McKinley, Hobart, Depeew, Hastings and others. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

In State Convention—Warren Miller Turned Down, but Pledges Support to the Ticket—Aldridge Ahead.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 25.—The State Republican convention to nominate a candidate for governor and lieutenant-governor, met here to-day. When Mr. Platt entered the convention hall, the entire assemblage rose. The applause was deafening. Mr. Platt's usual nervousness was apparent and when one of the bands played "Hail to the chief" did not look particularly pleased. As the applause subsided an enthusiastic spectator shouted "Three cheers for Thomas C. Platt," and the call was answered with a will. Mr. Platt stopped to shake hands with Mr. Hilscock and then went to his seat.

At 12:22 Benjamin Odell, in the absence of State Chairman Hackett, called the convention to order and Bishop Newman offered prayer.

Congressman Frank Black was selected temporary chairman. He delivered a lengthy address in which he discussed the financial issue and criticized the Democratic platform.

At the conclusion of Chairman Black's speech the usual committees were named and then a recess was taken until 3 p. m.

The committee on permanent organization met directly after adjournment and selected General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, as permanent chairman of the convention. The most interesting contest before the credentials committee was that from Herkimer, between Titus Sheard (the sitting delegate) and Warner Miller, the latter accusing the former of fraud. The committee's report, making the temporary roll permanent, excluded Mr. Miller from a state convention for the first time in thirty years. When the convention re-assembled, the report was presented. Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck asked for a division of the question and a separate vote on the Onondaga county case.

Then in the center of the hall, from the Herkimer county seats, came Warner Miller. His face was full and his lip trembled as from parts of the hall came cheers and from other parts hisses and yells of derision. "Get out, you don't belong here." "You are a traitor," etc., came cries from the galleries. Pandemonium arose and the chairman's gavel was almost useless to quell it. Then Otto Irving Wise, of New York, made himself heard above the din.

"I object to Mr. Miller speaking; he is not on the roll of the convention."

Then again the row arose. The galleries yelled in derision and again called names. The supporters of Saxton and Roberts cheered as a challenge to this element, and for a few minutes Mr. Miller stood silent in this storm of derision and applause.

In a hubbub the result the chairman called for a division of the question. "From what county does the gentleman come?" and his sarcasm was greeted with cheers and a renewal of hisses and cheers.

Down in front, Thomas C. Platt, his brows knitted, started to get to his feet. In an instant there was a calm and in his quiet voice he was heard to say: "Mr. Chairman, I hope and move that the gentleman be heard."

Organization and anti-organization joined in the applause that followed this clever coup, and the gavel of the chairman finally succeeded in restoring order.

Mr. Miller then began to speak. His remarks were dignified and not incendiary. His declaration of Republicanism, his declaration of loyalty to the constitution, his declaration of loyalty to the party was similarly received.

"I did not believe that this convention would refuse me a hearing. But it seems to me, sir, that it took the power of one man (Platt) to grant me that hearing, and I return him my thanks for the courtesy of commanding this convention to give me a hearing."

He then reviewed the Herkimer county convention and the primaries to select delegates to it, declaring that gross irregularities were numerous and that in the convention he was declared defeated, yet four more votes were cast for him before his opponent. He accepted the decision of the committee, however, and said in closing:

"If you do more in this cause from now until November than I shall do, it will be only because you are stronger and more able than I am."

When Mr. Miller finished he was heartily applauded and the "Miller with Miller" showed that the speech had had some effect.

Mr. Hasbrouck's motion to divide the question was defeated by a viva voce vote, and then the crowd paused in its hurrahing to see the result. Mr. Miller arose and in a composed manner walked down the aisle to the speakers' seats. There was hardly a sound either from the sneers or the cheerers. It was a peculiar change from the earlier scene of riot and disorder. When quiet was restored the committee on permanent organization reported General Stewart L. Woodford as the permanent chairman and he assumed the chair. At the conclusion of Mr. Woodford's speech there was much applause, after which he called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Lemuel Ell Quize, of New York, read the report and the platform as adopted by the committee was endorsed by the convention without debate.



THE BOY ORATOR ON HIS STUMPING TOUR.

—Boston Journal.

Geneseo, Timothy E. Aldridge, Hamilton Fish and C. E. Baxton, were presented, and elicited the usual party applause.

After two ballots, in which Aldridge led with 227 votes, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

RANKEST DEMAGOGY

Yet Uttered by Candidate Bryan—His Albany Speech the Usual Mass of Mere Assertions, Without Argument to Back Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The second day of William J. Bryan's trip westward culminated in a great meeting at Albany, where the candidate spoke to a crowd estimated at from seven to ten thousand people, packed in the city hall square under the shadow of the state house.

Before this meeting Mrs. and Mrs. Bryan sat down to a dinner with Senator Hill and prominent Albany Democrats at Mr. Hill's magnificent home, Wolfert's roost.

For nearly three hours Mr. Bryan was the guest of the New York senator and almost every participant in the dinner averred that it was purely a social affair, their descriptions were taken with a grain of salt, it being the general impression that an understanding was reached which will insure to Mr. Bryan the support of the party organization in the state.

The party began to gather in the city hall square two hours before the meeting. Mr. Hill was not there. Mr. Chaso introduced the orator.

Mr. Bryan spoke with more than his customary oratorical force, and considering the size of the crowd he was listened to with most flattering attention. Once the speech was started by a small knot of Republicans who interrupted with a dragging cheer for McKinley. Before the speech was finished darkness came on and red lights kindled on the outskirts of the crowd threw a crimson glow over the field of heads, and then an alarm of fire just as the orator was ending created a diversion.

Among other things Mr. Bryan said, after stating that he endorsed every word and syllable of the Chicago platform: "But while I do so, I expect the support in this campaign of many Democrats who are not willing to endorse all that the platform declares for. (Applause.) In this campaign there is always some overshadowing issue, there is in this campaign always one great paramount question which more than any other will determine the allegiance of those who support the ticket; and in this campaign we appeal with confidence to those people who are opposed to a longer continuation of the gold standard policy in the United States. (Applause.)"

"Our opponents have at last taken a definite position on the money question. The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter, we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen that dares to advocate a gold standard policy. (Cheers.) You ask why? We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we would no more join it than we would join an army marching to despoil our home and destroy our families. (Applause.) I ask you not to take my word for the evils of the gold standard. I call as a witness a gentleman whose voice has been heard in the councils of the Democratic party."

But He Doesn't Quote Carlisle Eighteen Years Later.

"I ask you to read and reflect upon the language used by John G. Carlisle in 1878. In a speech made in Congress he said: According to my opinion, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. Its consummation will ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

Mr. Bryan then branched off into the sound money contention that free coinage will disturb business and destroy confidence, and said:

"My friends, how are you going to restore confidence in the United States by legislating value out of the property upon which notes rest? You have tried it and you have found that the banknotes have increased year by year and the only people who have prospered are those who own investments payable in dollars or money they are making out of the extremities of the government. If you want to restore property to the great masses of the people and talk as much about good property as they have been talking about good money, I have asserted and I assert again, that without the aid of the money owning classes, the gold standard would not stand for one day in any nation. I assert that behind the gold standard in this country the only potent force consists of those who hold fixed investments and those who are brokers and the greater by greater bond issues. They tell the laboring men of this nation that they ought to support a gold standard. The laboring men have never found the financiers of this nation men who have exerted themselves to improve the condition of the laboring man. As a rule the men who have spent their time trying to break down labor organizations—the only protection that the laboring man has had—these are the men who now come to help out laboring men. I ask if you ought to expect blessings from those from whom you have only received cursings in the past? (Cries of "no, no.")"

Rank Demagoguery.

"I notice that one of our opponents the other day said that the old soldiers would be opposed to free coinage. They gave the impression that the financiers are very much interested in

maintaining a gold standard for the benefit of the soldiers, but, my friends, these men forget that the benefit of the soldiers lived during the war, and that during the war the soldiers knew that the financiers made their bonds payable in gold and left the soldier to offer his life upon the battlefield. (Applause.) More than that, my friends, I do not believe that the soldiers who are willing to offer their lives if need be in behalf of their country, are today going to join in a conspiracy to ensnare seventy millions of free people by fettering them to a gold standard.

My friends, there is this general principle that you can use in governing your course. You may rest assured that in the long run any policy which brings prosperity to the great mass of the people will be shared by all the people. I challenge you to search in all the pages of history for a single instance where the masses of the people were ever benefited by legislation that increased the value of the dollar in which debts had to be paid. (Applause.) My friends, our opponents some times tell us that this silver sentiment is a disease, if so, it will run its course, like whooping cough or the measles. No, my friends, it is not a disease. The silver sentiment is the outgrowth of the condition and you cannot destroy the sentiment until you have remedied the condition out of which that sentiment arose. I can retaliate upon our opponents and tell them that this gold standard idea is a disease. It is the new yellow fever. (Laughter and applause.) But there is a difference between the new yellow fever and the old yellow fever—the old yellow fever killed the people who had the fever; the new yellow fever is death to the people who do not have the fever. (Tremendous applause.)"

HOE, M. E. INGALLS

Addresses a Great Audience for McKinley and Hobart—A Distinguished Democrat Speaks for Sound Money.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HINTON, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Hon. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Big Four railroads, opened the campaign for sound money in this city to-night in a magnificent speech to the railway men's sound money club. Fully 2,500 people were present, many of whom could not gain admittance to the opera house, but every foot of standing room was taken and the large audience listened with close attention to every word the speaker said. Mr. Ingalls said that he had been a Democrat all his life and had loved that party and that it was one of the hardest tasks of his life to sever his party ties, but this year he intended to vote for McKinley and Hobart.

He reviewed the history of currency legislation from the earliest history of modern civilization to the present time, incidentally paying tribute to the Republican financial plan. His argument was clear, convincing and dignified, and he considered one of the best ever delivered in summer congress. The sound money people are jubilant to-night over the speech and it is freely conceded that many votes were made for McKinley. The large railroad element of this city will vote for sound money almost to a man.

In answer to the charge that the railroad company was intimidating its employees, Mr. Ingalls said that he wanted every employee to study that question for himself and then to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that he would not do it himself or allow any other official to coerce or intimidate any man to vote in any matter. No class of hearers were more highly pleased with the speech than the farmers, who were out in large numbers.

Pennsylvania Gold Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The convention of the gold standard Democrats of Pennsylvania, was called to order here this afternoon by William M. Singery. John C. Bullitt was selected temporary chairman.

With this convention a new state party came into existence to be known henceforth as the Jeffersonian party. Singularly enough, its birth-place was Musical Fund Hall, where, forty years ago was held the first national convention of the Republican party.

The platform declares that the Chicago platform does not bind the Democrats of Pennsylvania and reaffirms its allegiance to the Allentown platform.

South Nominated.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 25.—At the Democratic convention of the Fifteenth congressional district to-day, Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the B-metallic League of America, presided. F. H. Southard was nominated for Congress and the Chicago platform endorsed.

CANADA WON

The First Race Over the Chicago Challenger—A Drifting Match.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 25.—The Canadian cup defender, Canada, defeated the Chicago challenger to-day in the first race for the international trophies. The winner made the course in five hours and forty-nine minutes, or eleven minutes within the time limit.

The race was for the most part a drifting match. There was occasionally light breeze in which the Canada did the best work. Twice during the race there was a two mile an hour breeze blowing. The Vencedor showed some gain over her rival, but there was not enough of that sort of weather for the challenger.

The situation to-night is that Vencedor may win to-morrow if the wind blows more than twelve miles an hour. With a lighter breeze Canada is almost certain to win to-morrow and thus end the contest.

CANDIDATE WATTS

Tells Washington Reporters All He Knows

AND VERY MUCH MORE BESIDE

About the Political Situation in West Virginia.

A GRATUITOUS INTIMATION

That Democrats Are Purchasable when He Expresses the Fear that the Republicans will Buy Them—An Ungrateful Remark About President Cleveland's Administration, Under which He Held a Job—Thinks Free Silver Has a Cinch on the State, but He Will Know More in a Couple of Months.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25.—Candidate Watts, erstwhile an office-holder under the Cleveland administration and as such part and parcel of it, has just delivered himself here of an opinion not at all in keeping with the tents of party fealty, by declaring that the Republican triumph in West Virginia two years ago was not achieved wholly by Republican voters, but was largely due to the defection of Democrats who were dissatisfied with the national administration.

It is President Cleveland who now feels the force of that expressive scriptural excerpt: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child," or words to that effect, but a little while ago Mr. Watts was a loyal office-holder, regularly drawing his pay. He was quite certain and so expressed himself in this same city of Washington, that the silver sentiment in West Virginia was fast dying out; but a little while hence, and like another noted character, some time held up as an example, he will declare positively that he never knew the Cleveland administration intimately.

Afraid of the Other Issues.

Mr. Watts declares here that he expects to make his state campaign altogether upon free silver, but "it is expected" that his opponent will fight on the tariff and "what they call honest money." He claims the state over Judge Sewall, but says nothing whatever of the chances of Watson, of Georgia, though he expects a fusion with the Populists. He does not know Mr. Watson and treats him as though he has been, or is to be, somehow lost in the shuffle. He was asked if the gold Democrats are numerous in the state and whether or not they will damage the prospects of the silverites. His reply was that they are likely to get "a good many voters in the cities such as Charleston and Wheeling and some others," but he filed an offset. He says Republicans of influence in great numbers are deserting the McKinley and Atkinson banner.

Asked to name some of the more prominent Republicans who have some part on his side, he selected one Judge Brown, who had not only deserted his party, but has been making free silver speeches.

He Will Know More Later On.

Then he added "Ordinarily West Virginia is a close state, and we expected a hard fight, before money was made the paramount issue, but since that issue came to the front some of the strongest Republican lawyers and politicians in Charleston have come out for Bryan."

Based upon this seemingly solitary fact, the head and front of the combine ventured the prediction that free silver will sweep the state. He then comes to the very marrow of the situation from his standpoint. His private opinion is that "through the enormous use of money," the Republicans may be able to buy a majority.

Think of the people whom it will be necessary to purchase, in case General Watts is correct! It will not be necessary to buy Republicans—he must admit as much; then it must be either the Democrats or the Populists whom he places on the market, and intimates that they are purchasable.

What He Said.

Here is what he said for publication: "If the people vote according to their present sentiments and without reference to outside influences, there could be no doubt of Democratic success." And this by way of postscript: "We cannot tell how far the Democratic tide may be stemmed by this agency" (the enormous expenditure of money) "but we do not think it can be successfully checked."

This doughty champion of free silver, who is regarded by many as himself a deserter to the Bryan fold, is evidently preparing to earn fame and office pretty much as he is known to have earned dollars heretofore, by the sweat of his tongue, for he says he is going straight into the campaign as soon as he gets home. He will consent, however, to await the "fixing up" of issues at Clarksburg at the proposed fusing of the Popocratic and Demulistic committees.

He is quite confident that there will be an amicable arrangement, "all hands around," but he declines to discuss Senator Butler's decisive statement that under no circumstances shall Candidate Watson be sacrificed. Perhaps Senator Butler means to be in the "confusion" at Clarksburg.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

Fire Wipes Out Oungon, Mich.—Diamond Match Company's Plant Burned.

GREENBAY, Wis., August 25.—Ontonagon, Mich., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Of the city of about 2,000 population hardly a house is left standing. Among the property destroyed is the extensive plant of the Diamond Match Company, and sixty million feet of lumber in their yards. Conservative estimates place the loss at \$1,500,000. No lives were lost at last reports. Communication has been cut off since 5 p. m., and no further news will be possible until morning. The fire had been burning in the woods southwest of the city for two weeks. It was nearly out when a southwest gale yesterday and to-day swept it up on the town.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, probably followed by local showers along the lakes Wednesday evening; warmer; fresh and brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	65.3 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	75.0 p. m.	81
12 m.	75.0 p. m.	81
12 m.	75.0 p. m.	81